

## Newspaper Bill

he Government has modified the terms of the Newspaper Bill but a spokesman for the Conference of Editors said they were still totally opposed to the legislation.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, took Parliament by surprise last week by suddenly announcing, after three hours of debate, that he was going to amend the legislation. The Bill finally went through all its stages and now

State President before it becomes law.

Mr Heunis told Parliament that representatives of the Newspaper Press Union and the Conference of Editors had agreed to the amendments.

However, Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of The Star and representative of the Conference of Editors, who with Mr Dawid de Villiers, of the Newspaper Press Union, saw the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said the amendments were a final bid to

ease the law.

He said: â\200\234We are not at all happy with the Bill but said that if the Government insisted on going ahead with the Bill, it had to be amended.â\200\235

In spite of strong opposition, the amendments were finally passed with the Progressive Party and Conservative Party voting against the combined forces of the Government and the New Republic Party.

The Conservative Party objected to the wide powers vested in the Minister and to the

lack of clarity on the proposed composition of any disciplinary

body.

The South African Society of Journalists, at its annual congress in Port Elizabeth, unanimously condemned the amendment to the Newspaper Registration Bill.

When Mr Heunis introduced the amendments, he said, in reply to questions: "I have introduced this legislation to give the Newspaper Press Union the ability to enforce discipline. That is the rationale of this Bill."

only awaits the signature of the

Custos, monthly magazine of the National Parks Board, and its editor, Dr Johan Botha, recently won four awards in the annual home journal competition of the South African Association of Trade Editors. The magazine won the Senate Trophy for photography and also received merit certificates for writing and printing. Dr Botha also won a merit certificate for the information brochure, *Ons Natuurwêreld* (Our Nature) Hoofstad

"SOUTHERN AFAIC

The South African Cabinet has decided that the Ingwavuma district in the north of KwaZulu, as well as the areas known as Nsikazi, Nkomazi and Mswati, be included in Swaziland.

The announcement was made in an address to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

He said that the Makhathini Flats, a large part of the Ubombo district and possibly the Umfolozi, Hluhluwe and Mkuze game reserves, would be handed to KwaZulu in exchange for Ingwavuma. 2

Reacting to the announcement, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief M G

Buthlezi, predicted a permanent rift between Afrikaners and the Zulus, as well as a rift between the Zulus and Swazis and the radicalisation of Black/White politics in South Africa.

June 18, 1982

Swazis to get part of

3 Â\$ S 2 .o :

The winners of the Stellenbosch Farmersâ\200\231 Winery Award for Enterprising Journalism received their trophies at a function in Cape Town. From left: Pierre Schoeman, of Die Burger received the trophy for the best visual reporting by newspaper and magazine photographers; Irna van Zyl, of Die Burger, for the best investigative reporting under pressure of time and other circumstances; Denis Beckett, of the magazine Frontline, for the best investigative reporting in which pressure played no part; Dene Smuts, of Fair Lady, for the best creative reporting and feature journalism; and Jannie Botes, of the SABC, for the best visual reporting by television and film cameramen and reporters

Dr Koornhof told the Assembly that both the South African and Swaziland governments wished to avoid disruption or hardship, caused by the border adjustments. Swaziland had undertaken to respect all existing property rights and investments in the affected areas.

Existing Government services in the areas would continue as before and the conditions of service of public servants would remain unaffected, said Dr Koornhof. \*

Referring to the three game reserves, Dr Koornhof said they might have to be held in trust together with the Natal Executive Council and the Natal Parks Board, and they would be maintained to the satisfaction of the Natal Provincial Administration.

In response to the announcement, King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus told Dr Koornhof that the South African Government had not recognised his role as

The Argus

King of the Zulus: instead it had â\200\234re-spectedâ\200\235 the King of the Swazis. There would be no co-operation between the Swazis and the Zulus, and the Zulus were not prepared to hand Ingwavuma over to the Swazis.

South African Press Association, June 15

Â® In a later statement, Dr Koornhof said there had been intensive negotiations between the governments of South Africa, Swaziland, KaNgwane and KwaZulu for two years.

He said that the decentralisation benefits planned for the Eastern Transvaal and Natal would remain valid and could be used by Swaziland.

There were about 1-million ha of land involved, of which only 22 000 ha would have to be bought from White farmers.

(Comment appears on page 22)

SA Digest 3

th  
,gwavuma or KaNgwane ,  
true that people affectedâ\200\234 by the  
roposed adjustment of borders and all  
> Swazis in the Republic of South Af-  
a will become citizens of the Kingdom  
of Swaziland. These people need, how-  
ever, not fear economic disruption and  
consequent hardship ,  
â\200\230South African Government, in  
lation now being specially pre-  
pared, provides for the retention of the  
right to remain or to find new employ- |  
ment in the RSA and to ensure that  
those who have obtained section 10  
' \_quauï\201cattions will not forfeit them.

~The retention of all other existmg  
rights, privileges or benefits referred to  
\_earlier, also confirms that teachers,  
nurses, other civil servants and reci-  
pients of social pensions will continue to  
receive their salaries, pensions and  
other benefits. Similarly hospital ser-  
vices, education, industrial develop-  
ment, mining and many other subjects  
are being dealt with in formal agree-  
ments to be entered into between the  
two respective governments. Both gov-  
ernments have one purpose in mind and  
H;â\200\230at is io avmd any dssruptton and h&rci  
s S lp

e respectaftngwavuma havebaÃ©n :  
- ;,fer:ed to the Mintster at Co

e gwavumaan:! KaNgwane to believe that  
they will have to sacrifice certain existing  
- rights and privileges should the process  
\_of bmeler adjustment be canckaÃ©ad

Call to withdraw  
aviation fuel tax

The Margo Commission of Inquiry into  
Civil Aviation.in South Africa has called  
on the Government to withdraw taxes on  
aviation fuel because flying has become  
SO expensive.

Mr Justice Cecil Margo, in presenting  
his commissionâ\200\231s report to the Press in  
Pretoria, referred to air accidents at Sun  
City as examples of situations in which  
better trained private pilots could have  
averted accidents.

Mr Justice Margo said one of the con-  
clusions of his commission was that the  
rise in the cost of flying had a â\200\234crippling  
effectâ\200\235 on aviation.

His commission called for an im-  
mediate withdrawal of the tax on avia-  
tion fuel or, alternatively, that the pro-  
ceeds â\200\224 amounting to less than R4-  
million a year â\200\224 should be put back into  
civil aviation.

â\200\234To merely keep his hand in a private  
pilot has to fly 100 hours a year, which  
could cost him R5 000,â\200\235 he said.

His commission also called for greater  
Government subsidising of flying in-  
struction in South Africa.

â\200\234Further income tax concessions for  
the acquisition and operation of private

#### 4 SA Digest

aircraft are also recommended,â\200\235 the commission said.

Mr Justice Margo said South Africaâ\200\231s air accident rates were the same as those of other countries his commission had visited except Australia, which had the best aviation results.

The commission came out in support of continued protection of South African Airwaysâ\200\231 monopoly in domestic routes. It added:

â\200\234From the point of view of operations and quality of service, it is generally regarded as a particularly efficient airline.â\200\235

It notes, however, that there have been complaints of the â\200\234obstructive attitudeâ\200\235 of management towards carriers, of reservation problems, of inconsiderate handling of passengers and the â\200\234arrogance that comes from holding a monopoly.â\200\235

Rand Daily Mail, June 11

Airlinks remain

South African Airways will not lose its landing rights on Mauritius and South Africa its investments now that a radical leftist alliance â\200\224 the Mauritian Military Movement â\200\224 is in power in Mauritius after winning an overwhelming victory.

This has been made clear by Mr Paul Berenger, the MMMâ\200\231s secretary-general, in a direct reversal of previous statements. He added that Air Mauritius would continue to fly to South Africa. South African Press Association, June 14

BELIG!ON |

Clericsâ\200\231 letter :

The Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk was severely shaken last week for the second time this year after 123 of its churchmen expressed criticism of apartheid in the church and in politics on scriptural grounds.

The churchmen published an open letter in the official NGK mouthpiece Die Kerkbode after the hierarchy refused to include in its General Synod agenda later this year a document setting out their views.

At least 40 of the 123 churchmen are ministers in conservative platteland congregations. Other signatories include members of theological schools in

the four NG churches, and white ministers in the black NG churches, still controlled by the white NGK.

Reacting, the editor of Die Kerkbode, the Rev G S J Moller, who is Cape Moderator of the White Ned Geref Kerk, said:

â\200\234These sensitive issues relating to separate development, practical political matters and controversial laws are brought up at a time when the political parties, whose members are members of the Ned Geref Kerk, are in ferment over precisely these matters and these laws.

â\200\234If the authors and organisers of the open letter sought to influence the general moderamen in favour of their argument, they may find that they may evoke

June 18, 1982



& COMMINT

ODINION

Birdsigay: Why are we giving Ingwavum away? Because Dingaan is buried there. (Dr

Piet Koornhof and Chief Buthelezi in combat)

compiled a comprehensive indictment of the Government's racial policies and called for a new social order. In an open letter, the dominees state that justice, and not simply law and order, should be the guideline and point of departure for the ordering of society and that all South Africans, regardless of colour, should be included in the process of negotiating this new order.

Perhaps most significant is their contention that laws that have become symbols of racial alienation and form the cornerstones of separate development the mixed marriages, race classification and group areas acts cannot be defended scripturally.

The ministers' courageous and controversial action in speaking out is sure to cause dissent within the NGK establishment, but, hopefully, it will also have the positive effect of stimulating some soul-searching within the Afrikaans churches. Certainly, their finding that many of the acts perpetrated in the name of apartheid cannot be reconciled with biblical demands for justice and human dignity, deserves a thoughtful response.

By coming down so firmly against injustices in Nationalist policy, a significant Readers are requested

~ with the followin

| to eight weeks.

Die Vaderland

ant segment of the NGK has aligned itself politically with the English churches and the enlightened opposition. The repercussions of such a step may be far-reaching indeed.

Port Elizabeth E â\200\224 June 9

JDie Volksblad

The open letter

What the 123 Dutch Reformed churchmen said in their sensational open letter must be said and will continue to be said with increasing urgency, notably by the church whose duty it is to let its message be heard in a fragmented world.

Unfortunately the immediate debate started by the letter focusses on modus operandi and procedures. Therein lies the danger that the churchâ\200\231s message can be pushed into the background or even evaded. This dare not happen.

The compelling question each Christian must answer for himself cannot be whether the right channels are followed, but whether the administering of reconciliation â\200\224 which the 123 undauntedly state as the churchâ\200\231s primary task â\200\224 does in fact dominate the issue as it should.

Let each one decide for himself what the instruction of a living and sensitive conscience is. Let each one decide for himself whether he would have signed that letter, and if not, on what Biblical grounds? Only then can one peacefully argue about procedures.

The view that, as in any other sphere there are also church disciplines that have to be observed, is valid. It is equally true that a measure of impatience is present in the actions of the group of churchmen.

\\  
Vv

However, one must look further for a correct valuation of the letter. What lies under the surface? To what extent is it justified that when the demands of time call for distinct testimony, the church can let itself be bound by structural chains?

In order to be really visible in the world and to let itself be felt in critical decision-making, the church must join the topical and contemporary conversa-

tion. At precisely the time when the Government is busy with new initiatives and is struggling to penetrate people's emotions, one can justifiably look towards the church as an extremely important decision-making partner.

Thus it seems necessary that serious attention be paid to the present structures. Four years elapse between general synods during which enormously much can happen in a rapidly developing situation such as the one in South Africa. The danger seems real that ecclesiastic judgments on burning issues of the day could detrimentally be neglected and be outdated when they eventually receive an official stamp.

Actions such as this by the 123 signatories of the letter sustain damage in that a certain controversy clings to them. Before their motives are questioned, one should take note of their own appreciated standpoint that it is no attack on the church; also no final word but solely a contribution towards the discussion.

As far as Die Volksblad is concerned, we like to view it as an honest revelation on a burning matter of conscience by tormented minds. The fact that, for the umpteenth time a demonstration has come from within the church on the need to break through existing red-tape with forceful evidence, should not be an object of criticism but one of immense gratitude.  
Bloemfontein

The Natal Witness

DRC and reform

Die Kerkbode, organ of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, contains this week a letter which will profoundly shock most of the journal's regular readers and which has very great significance not only for members of the church but also for the entire South African community.

Signed by 123 ministers and theologians of the DRC, the letter condemns the philosophy and practice of the separate development root and branch as being in conflict with the primary scriptural principle of the unity of all Christians. There have been earlier protests by individual DRC churchmen, or by small groups. The 123 are at once the most representative group of protesters

A 200\224 June 9

SA Digest



## COMMENT

and the most forthright and comprehensive in their statement of their faith. We salute the courage, in particular, of the 40 signatories who are ministers of conservative platteland congregations.

Rejecting the opinion that the Church ought to concern itself only with so-called "spiritual matters", the letter calls on the Church to bear witness that an arrangement of society based on the fundamental irreconcilability of individuals and groups cannot be accepted as a basic point of departure for the ordering of society.

The 123 believe that justice and not simply law and order should be the guideline for the ordering of society; that the forced removal of people, the disintegration of marriages and family ties as a result of migrant labour, the inadequate expenditure on Black education, the insufficient and inadequate housing for Black people and the low wages to such people cannot be reconciled with Biblical demands for justice and human dignity; and that the laws which have become symbols of the alienation of the different sections of the South African population from one another, among these laws concerning mixed marriages, race classification and group areas, cannot be defended scripturally. All people who regard South Africa as their fatherland should be included in negotiations on a new order for.

society in South Africa. Concluding, the DRC theologians pray that their letter will contribute to the church of Christ having a clearer vision concerning its calling, and that the realisation of a new social order in South Africa may be expedited.

As laymen, we wonder whether we see here the beginnings of a united approach of the Christian church to the basic problems of our country.  
Pietermaritzburg E 10 June 1974

POTPOURRI

A bit of everything

The Star

Mauritian miracles hard to  
come by

Mauritians are a friendly, easy-going  
people with a propensity for procrastina-  
tion. Their prime minister was an aged  
politician who had led them to indepen-  
dence in 1968 but hasn't provided much  
else apart from corruption, scandals and  
nepotism since. Mauritian livelihoods  
depend on sugar and tourism. Sugar  
has slumped on world markets: 70 000  
of the half-million voters are un-  
employed. The extent of the socialists

22 SA Digest

& CPINION

o))  
Tl  
, 5 / }

N\ 224 224 22474

Hello, General Malan? We need reinforcements. The Campbells are coming!

clean-sweep victory at the polls on Fri-  
day, although astonishing, was not  
miraculous in the circumstances.

Paul Berenger, secretary-general of  
the Mouvement Militant Mauricien and  
probable Finance Minister in the new  
government, has a radical image but is  
considered less radical than the leaders  
of the Seychelles, Madagascar, Libya  
and Tanzania with whom he has close  
relationships. Early in his campaign he  
made statements about South Africa in  
keeping with OAU thinking; but as vic-  
tory approached he moderated his  
stand with the realisation that he would  
be cutting off his own arm if he carried  
out his threats. Mauritius needs the  
30 000 South African tourists a year (the  
trade employs 15 000), it needs SA  
planes to land there and it needs to trade  
with South Africa. All this Mr Berenger  
has now said he will continue to do for  
a while anyway.

Mr Berenger and his colleagues will  
also have to prove they can: conjure up  
a viable economy for the island, for which  
they will require capitalist investment;  
secure the return of Diego Garcia,

leased by the British to the US as a strategic military base for 50 years; prevent foreign warships of East and West from using Port Louis.

Having won total control by democratic means, they may not be able to resist introducing a one-party system to ensure permanent tenancy of office. It

While SA DIGEST welcomes letters of inquiry regarding articles, people or firms, it greatly facilitates matters if correspondents give full particulars, i.e. issue, page and title, of the specific article about which they would like more information

The Cape Times would be a pity because if the Mauritians discover that miracles are still in short supply, they deserve the right to experiment anew.

Johannesburg

â\200\224# Beeld

Land exchange

The South African Governmentâ\200\231s decision to incorporate the Ingwavuma district into Swaziland, thus giving that country an outlet to the sea, will cause wide ripples in many parts of Africa.

For the first time a sovereign, independent state belonging to the Organisation of African Unity has recognised the existence of a homeland by negotiating with it over land, even though the negotiations were conducted by the South African Government.

Much will be said about this, since â\200\234homelandsâ\200\235 are high on the list of subjects taboo to the OAU. But in the shake-up process for ensuring survival for all in Southern Africa, such drastic steps are essential.

Furthermore, there is the problem that the Swazi leaders of KaNgwane are obviously not happy about being part of an agreement with Swaziland. In terms of the agreement the territory will be incorporated into Swaziland and inhabitants of KaNgwane will lose their South African citizenship.

The other side of the picture is, how-

ever, that after such an agreement, Swaziland will probably have no objection to joining a constellation of Southern African states.

In KwaZulu there will be protracted opposition to this land transaction. Chief Minister Buthelezi has already, in particularly forceful terms, expressed his opposition to this agreement. If one con-

E â\200\224 June 14

June 18, 1982



N\

s

\

\

i

! siders the war he has continually to

& COMMINT

wage against the ANC, he could hardly have used other words and they are probably more of rhetorical than practical political interest. The weak spot in his argument is that he himself wants more land, but is not himself prepared to help set right colonial injustices.

There were always close ties between the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek of President Paul Kruger and Swaziland, which until the turn of the century was regarded as a sort of Boer protectorate. The area responsible for this hot debate has an interesting history. It was formerly known as Tongaland and is where Dingaan was murdered after his defeat in the Battle of Blood River. In 1895 the British annexed it to prevent the Boer Republic of Transvaal gaining access to the natural harbour of Kosi Bay, by building a railway line through Swaziland. Tongaland later became part of Zululand.

Johannesburg

SOWETAN

|

Raw deal LN

After all the hue and cry over the news that the South African Government had decided to excise certain areas from KwaZulu, and, together with areas in KaNgwane, hand them to Swaziland in what is termed a "border adjustment", we need to look at the rationale behind this move clinically.

There is no doubt that we have not heard the last of the outcries over this arbitrary action. Indeed, we have only come to the beginning. And, as Chief Gatsha Buhelezi himself has said, the "bad blood" that this can create between Zulus and Swazis cannot be good for relations.

However, we believe there is more to

A 200\224 June 16

#### OPINION

this than just South Africa trying to be nice to a neighbouring country. And it is this that we have to consider, this aspect that has become so vital that South Africa is prepared to give over land almost for free to Swaziland, while the whole consolidation process has come to a standstill with this country's own creation, the 234independent black states 235.

The only reason we can see for this extraordinary measure is one that is so vital to this country that it holds more positives for the country than negatives.

Simply, we believe it was a quid pro quo offer to Swaziland. South Africa would give Swaziland a whole tract of land along the southern border of Mozambique. This would provide a buffer zone and Swaziland would have to agree that they would not let their country be used by guerillas infiltrating from Mozambique.

This would then place the burden of policing the border on Swaziland. South Africa's defence manpower, strained already, would then be relieved of the burden of having to patrol the southern border of Mozambique.

Seen in the light of the inevitable independence of Namibia, this seems logical. The additional men that would be required along that border would be a further strain on South Africa's resources.

That, then, we believe, accounts for the action as far as the Ingwavuma area is concerned.

There again, we believe, South Africa will try to get rid of this area without having to spend millions of rands like it did in Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana. It still has to burden the expenditure on those homelands. However, if KaNgwane is given to Swaziland, the problem is immediately removed from its shoulders and placed somewhere else.

1  
ez

///â\200\231}///// 7

June 11, 1982

Rand Daily Mail

There is only a slight effect on the Mozambique border here, but once more, every little saving helps.

Having said that, we must come to the conclusion that blacks have once more been forced into a situation where they have to pay for the comfort of white South Africa. Indeed, Chief Buthelezi is reported to be angry over this move, as are the various chiefs in control of those areas.

Perhaps homeland leaders will take note that in South Africa self-determination means just one thing: They determine it themselves, for us. Johannesburg E â\200\224 June 16

Transvaler

SA and Swaziland

It appears to be a fait accompli that territory which is now part of KwaZulu and over which South African sovereignty therefore still exists, is to be ceded to Swaziland as an independent and sovereign state in its own right.

Various matters are at stake here.

First, there is the broad South African interest in strategic, economic and also regional political factors.

There is also the wider international side of the issue that goes beyond the mere signing of an agreement between two independent states.

Although details are not known, everything indicates that there must have been intensive negotiations in the recent past on these territories. Matters apparently went smoothly and as far as this is concerned, one can say that South Africaâ\200\231s best interests were served.

However, there are matters of more specific importance that dare not be ig-

nored. In the main these have to do with the attitude and interests of KwaZulu as a self-governing national state. \_

Things look considerably more turbulent along that front. No details are known about the extent or penetration of negotiations and therefore judgment is difficult. It is, however, clear that matters have not progressed to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

While one can expect that KwaZulu will pay attention to broader interests, the people's considerations and objections should not be summarily ignored.  
Johannesburg A 200\224 June 16

CANCELLATION AND/OR  
CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Readers are requested to comply with the following procedure when notifying us of cancellation or change of address.

Cut out the FULL address label on the wrapper in which you receive SA Digest and post it to us with your new address.

If we do not receive the stencilled address, we are unable to handle your request as distribution is done

by computer.

SA Digest 23

IS plane  
sdiling

John Froneman, of Pretoria, is one of a handful of men who introduced a new flying concept to South Africa â\200\224 mini-aircraft.

He owns one of the two, two seater micro-light aircraft in the country. The aircraft costs about R6 500 and its fuel consumption is about 10 litres for about 45 minutes.

Only a student pilot's licence is required. Safety is another factor â\200\224 it's a very flimsy looking plane, but it has won the Oshkosh award for safety eight times running.

Mr Froneman demonstrated the micro-light's manoeuvrability and safety at a recent motocross competition held at the Back of the Moon circuit.

1. The mini-plane gathers speed as it prepares to soar aloft
2. The two-seater mini-plane takes about an hour to assemble and it is easily transported
3. A double take ... two mini-planes within handy shouting distance

~ Pictures: Peter Morey, Pretoria News

Story: Janet Moore

Printed in the Republic of South Africa for the Government Printer, by Spectrum Offset, Johannesburg

Typesetting by Cillain Phototypesetting (Pty) Ltd